

## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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No. 25.

## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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\$5 per line.

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Congress streets.

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W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has

the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to

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L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants'

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Special assistance given in obtaining pa-

tents for Mining and Preemption claims.

Office with side Congress street, Tucson,

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Will resume the practice of his profession

Thursday, July 1. Will give attention to

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Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and

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Fresh Bovine Virus on hand; will

Vaccinate for one dollar.

Office on Myers Street, opposite the Pal-

ace Hotel.

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JEWELER, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER.

Informs his patrons of this city and

those of other parts of the Territory, that

he is ready to execute all kinds of plain

and fancy workmanship in filigree and

enamel at moderate charges.

Any work entrusted to him will be exe-

cuted faithfully, promptly and at cheaper

rates than before.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Tucson, Arizona.

Will practice in Civil Cases in all the

courts of the Territory.

Special attention will be given to cases

of the Supreme Court.

Tucson, Arizona, November 1, 1876. 5-

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Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Verifies location of lode claims.

Verifies rights, titles and interests in

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all

Legal Documents executed properly

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Bonds searched FREE of charge.

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ON DECK NIGHT AND DAY.

Corner Myers and Mesilla Streets.

A quiet and pleasant place to pass an

hour. The Latest Papers. Fine

Stock of Choice Liquors

and Cigars.

February 17, 20-1f

FOR GLOBE DISTRICT

VIA GOODWIN.

THE EASTERN STAGE, LEAVING

Tucson every Saturday at 11 o'clock a.

m.

Makes Direct Connection via Good-

win with Lacy's Globe City

Express.

From Globe City, \$30.

Excursion Tickets to go and return, \$5.

Apply at Stage Office in Tucson.

J. M. BERGER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs &amp;

Co.'s Store.

Tucson, ARIZONA.

Having purchased all the tools, imple-

ments, merchandise, etc., pertaining to

the Watchmaking and Jewelry depart-

ment of Messrs. Davis &amp; Kelton of Tuc-

son, I am now MORE THAN EVER

prepared to do all kinds of work in my

line, and at reasonable prices, and war-

ranted for one year.

A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches

and Jewelry always on hand for sale.

Patrons respectfully solicited.

February 30.

## THE PEOPLE'S SIDE.

Governor Safford's Reply to Gen-  
eral Kautz—Some Plain Facts and  
Interesting Reading.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, March 17, 1877.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—I should not con- sider that the lengthy letter written by General Kautz, and published in the Arizona Miner, March 9, needed any reply from me, were it not that a question of veracity is raised. For while he covers much space and shows that troops have been marched and countermarched, still the facts cannot be controverted that a few Indians have kept Southern Arizona in a ferment during eight months and that many lives have been lost and much property has been stolen, and that the department commander has accom- plished nothing towards giving pro- tection to life and property.

The first question of veracity raised by the General is that when I sent my message to the Legislature, I had in my possession a telegram from him in which he had ordered certain troops into the field. The telegram in ques- tion I did not receive until about two hours after I had sent my message to the Legislature. But even if it had been in my possession prior to that time, I cannot see how by any possibility I could be charged with misrepresenta- tion. I have never stated that troops have not been ordered into the field; that has been done many times. But what I have stated and do state is that there has been no effective, energetic scouting; that the troops have been sent out and have followed well beaten roads and sought and obtained well known and comfortable camps; and when their rations have been exhaust- ed they have returned to their respec- tive posts. And this is what the Gen- eral calls "Indian scouting;" and this is why I state in my message that if the same system of warfare is continued in the future, the whole army of the United States and all the Indian scouts in the employment of the Government would not subdue this little band of hostile Indians during the next twenty years. And the only error I made in this statement is that I should have put down one hundred years instead of twenty. To show a system of scouting which the General claims was exhaust- ing his resources, I here give a correct report of one of his scouts, which may be taken as a fair sample of all the rest, as follows:

A detachment consisting of forty en- listed men, three officers, one guide, one packer, six mules, one ambulance drawn by four mules, under command of Major Whitside, left Camp Lowell April 13; followed wagon road and I arrived at Crittenden 14th; remained in camp at Crittenden 15th and 16th; 17th marched by wagon road to San Rafael; 18th by wagon road to McGeary's ranch; 19th back same road to San Rafael; 20th returned towards Crittenden same road went out and camped at Mowrey mine; 21st followed same wag- on road to Crittenden; 22d remained in camp; 23d, followed wagon road to near Wallen; 24th camped in same place; 25th marched back same road to Crittenden; 26th, 27th; 28th, 29th and 30th remained in camp; May 1st started for Lowell, same wagon road went out and camped at Fish's ranch; 2d followed same road and made dry camp ten miles from Lowell; 3d reached Lowell.

The command followed the wagon road the whole time and was kept to- gether constantly. No effort was made to scout on either side of the road to find Indian tracks or trails. Now this is what General Kautz calls thoroughly scouting the country, and is as ener- getic a scout as has been made in eight months in Southern Arizona, except the scout made by Lieutenant Rucker and Henely, and the latter was severely censured because, in trying to do some- thing, he wore down his horses.

Major Tupper, the General says, was ordered to the place where John- son and Mowrey were killed, "and could find nothing except their death to prove that Indians killed them; all other facts went to show that the murderers were not Indians." Now this Major Tupper, no doubt, performed his scouting in a manner highly satis- factory to the department commander; he followed the well beaten road at the rate of six to ten miles per day, he took his men undoubtedly from his superior officer, and declared there were no In- dians in the country, while young Johnson, the son of one of the murder- ed men, told him that when he found his father the moccasin tracks were fresh and plenty, and if he would go with him a short distance he would show him the Indian trail. To this re- quest Major Tupper replied that he would not go, and that they were all liars. In addition to this, his detach- ment of soldiers appropriated a large part of the vegetables belonging to the place, for which the rightful owner received no pay. This is the story as told to me by young Johnson and I believe it is true. And this is the pro- tection the poor settlers have received from those who are paid to defend them. At the time Major Tupper

made this "thorough scout," General F. T. Sherman, who was during the war I believe a member of General Sheridan's staff, and who built the celebrated Sherman house at Chi- cago, was on the San Pedro looking for lands for a Chicago colony, and in THE CITIZEN of November 11, ap- pears a letter written by him in which he gives his view of the thorough scouting General Kautz was doing, as follows:

It is simply a farce, the manner in which a company of cavalry hunt Indians. Leaving their headquarters from two weeks to a month after the depredations have been committed, they march in column with an am- bulance and two six mule teams to haul rations and comforts for the officers, over the most conspicuous part of the country, where their movements can be observed for a distance anywhere from ten to twenty miles. No attempt is made to cover them from the hostiles. Arrived at some convenient place with in fifteen or twenty miles of where the Indians are supposed to be, the officer in command goes into camp, pitches his tents, displays his ambulance, and army wagons to best advantage for warning the enemy of his close prox- imity, and then solemnly moves out in the broad sunlight of day, with two thirds of his men and proceeds to hunt for Lo by passing over the highest ridges to the neighboring hills, striking terror into the heart of the wily In- dian who sits on a convenient crag of rock watching the approach of the daring invader. Twenty-four hours, some times forty-eight, under some daring and enduring commander, do these sons of Mars hunt for the wards of the nation. Then with the same show of military discipline, they march back again to their camp, to report no In- dians found or signs of them, or that the depredations were perpetrated by supposititious white men. Is it any wonder after such futile military pro- tection, immigrants already here are deterred from settling in your valleys, and those intending to come are dis- couraged from the attempt?"

The above was written after careful- ly witnessing in person some of Gen- eral Kautz thorough scouting. The gentleman was a stranger in the coun- try, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the capital question biased his judgment, and as he desired to bring a colony here it is not supposable that he desired to protract the war for speculative purposes. All this kind of scouting pleased the department com- mander, especially if the officer in command reported that there were no Indians. But when Lieutenant Henely came in and reported that he had seen numerous Indian trails, with his horses well worn down with fatigue and hard marching, General Kautz says, "the result was very unsatisfactory to the commanding officer at Bowie, who reported severely on the broken down condition of Lieutenant Henely's com- mand when it reached the Post." Of course it was; he had displeased the commander of the post and the depart- ment commander particularly; he had left the beaten roads and tried no doubt to do a soldier's duty, and, in doing so, he had discovered Indian trails and established the fact that the ambulance brigades, backed and supported by General Kautz, had killed away their time, and that General Kautz and his insolent officers did not care how much the poor frontiersmen suffered if their time could be spent in ease and luxury.

General Kautz lays great stress upon the fact that reports which I sent him of Indian depredations were in some instances overstated. I have in every instance reported to him of the depredations committed just as I have re- ceived them, and in every instance from sources I deemed to be reliable. These reports were generally sent to me while hostilities were going on, and of course the exact result could not be given. As for instance in the recent attack on the Sonoita, Mr. Thomas Hughes wrote me while the Indians were yet at their bloody work, that at least ten had been murdered in that valley. The Indians killed two at the white house ranch and went in the direction of eight men who were burning mesquite near by; as none of them came into the settlement, and as they were unarmed, it was reasonable to suppose they had been murdered. But it subsequently transpired that they saw the Indians in time and ran toward Santa Cruz, which place they reached in safety. But the General raises another question of veracity, and says that if I know of eight men killed in the last raid, I know more than he does; that the latest informa- tion he was able to obtain as to the amount of damage perpetrated by the Indians in the early part of February 1877, is as follows: "Two Mexicans killed and one wounded, in the Sono- ita valley, and three killed and one wounded near the Yellow Jacket mine. Eighty-five head of horses, mules and cattle composed the loss of stock." To show that in this instance I do know more than the department com- mander, and that his latest information is not as reliable as my statement, I will say that instead of there being eight, as I previously reported, there were nine men killed, as follows: Jose Maria Ruido, killed near San Rafael; Pablo Yeno and Eugenio Martinez, killed near Tubac; Emilio Pino, Jose Bracamonte, Concepcion Armenta, Jose Maria Chavez, killed near Sopori,

Jose Bulado and Victor Sanchez, killed on the Sonoita.

General Kautz attempts to convey the impression that I am in favor of protracting the war, which has oc- casioned my zeal in the many futile attempts I have made to get him to do something to put a stop to the shed- ding of blood. No one knows better than he, how unjust and maliciously false such a statement is. If I had de- sired to protract the war, his imbecile administration of affairs would have been just what I should have most de- sired. This charge of the General's has been made by every inefficient army officer and corrupt Indian agent since our Indian difficulties commene- ed. The time was when they used this argument at the East, against the poor frontiersmen, with telling effect; but it has been several years since imbeciles and corrupt men could cover their own bad conduct by telling the eastern people that the miners, stock- raisers, farmers, teamsters and travelers desired to sacrifice their lives, abandon their homes and lose their property for the luxury of protracting an In- dian war, and had not General Kautz been rusticated in a fossilized state during the past few years, he would not have attempted to revamp and put into life a threadbare falsehood, that never had the least foundation in fact.

General Kautz slips over the charge I made, that the murderers of Spence, Rogers and Lewis, and the balance of the tribe who had defied and shot at the soldiers, came into Camp Bowie, and no effort was made to arrest or punish any of them,—by trying to throw the blame on the agent; and as I am no defender of the latter, and was among the first to ask for his re- moval, I will simply again repeat the testimony in the case, as given by McLellan,—then and now in command of Camp Bowie. Over his own sig- nature, McLellan wrote to Agent Jef- fords, under date of May 23, 1876, as follows: "The first knowledge I had of their (the murderers) return was conveyed to me officially by you. I never asked you whether you intended to take measures to have them arrested nor did you refuse to take any action in the matter, but on the contrary re- ported to me that you were at all times ready to assist in making the arrest of the murderers." This is the tes- timony of Captain McLellan. The murderers were well known; one of them rode into the Post a large fine American horse, that every one knew belonged to the murdered man Lewis. And this is a fair sample of the energy our paid defenders have displayed in protecting the people and punishing our foes. And the reason why General Kautz is angry is because after forbearance ceased to be a virtue, I have made these ugly facts pub- lic.

The General gives currency to the newspaper report that the bill to raise volunteers for the Territory and appropriating \$10,000 to pay for the same, "was put through to secure some of the funds of the Territorial Treasury to Tucson pockets before the Capital removal." As General Kautz sees stealing in every thing, I will state for his benefit that there is not a dollar in the Territorial Treasury; that myself and others have been obliged in order to send this scout into the field, to advance money without in- terest and wait until the money does come into the Treasury. And if he would like to take stock in the steal, I will pay him two per cent per month for what I have advanced, as I have been compelled to borrow the money at that rate of interest, and for which I receive nothing.

General Kautz says the alleged out- break (of the Chiricahua Indians) answered his purpose, and fifty thou- sand dollars additional appropriation was hurried through Congress, and to put this job through I hurried to Pres- cott to get him to put it through. There is neither the semblance nor color of truth in this assertion. I had no part or lot in putting this appropriation through, and the idea of getting him to put it through never entered my head; if I had had any interest in its passage, I should have as soon applied to a Papago Papoose to assist me as to the General, with any hope that he could do me any good. The fact is, the appropriation for purchasing food for the Indians was exhausted, and the Indians had either to starve, steal or be fed; and the Commissioner of In- dian Affairs asked Congress to provide for this emergency, with the proviso that such portion as was found neces- sary be used to move the Chiricahua Indians, and but about a twentieth part of the money was used for the latter purpose. This is the plain truth about a job for which the General seeks to cast odium upon me, as the records will show. I went to Prescott, as I have stated, to endeavor to get up a co-operation that would settle our In- dian troubles and give security to the country. Instead of dealing with live issues, I found the General full of com- plaints against the Indian department

I told him that I had not come to talk of the past; that I had disapproved of the manner in which the Chiricahua Indians were first brought upon the reservation by General Howard; that I disapproved of the management of the Indians by Agent Jeffords, that I looked upon the murders and robberies by these Indians in Sonora, as a disgrace to the nation, and that now they had broken out and killed three men in Arizona, I thought the time had arrived to break up the reservation and put a stop to this disgraceful con- duct. And to do this effectively, all branches of the government should unite and heartily co-operate. To this General Kautz replied that he had been led to believe that Jeffords was a very fair agent, and that he would do nothing towards correcting this great wrong unless ordered by the Secretary of War. I am free to confess that it was hard for me to repress my indignation, and I felt then it was about as hopeless a task for me to undertake to get General Kautz to do anything as to vivify and make serviceable the Cardiff Giant. But I telegraphed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and asked him to get the Secretary of War to instruct General Kautz to act; which resulted in the latter getting his instructions. He has told of the pomp and paraphernalia of war with which he moved on the enemy, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat it. A portion of the Chiricahua consented to go; a portion went the other way. He says he instructed Colonel Compton, with the White Mountain Indians, to follow the trail of the absconding Indians, and to my charge that the Colonel followed a few miles and abandoned a plain trail at a time when the chief of scouts told him he could not help but overtake the Indians in a few hours, the General says he did not know how unsatisfactorily Colonel Compton had performed that duty until after he had returned to Prescott. Now General Kautz told me, and half a dozen others, the identical facts re- ferred to, upon his arrival in Tucson, on his way from Bowie to Prescott, and he knew very well then that Colonel Compton had abandoned that trail, and returned to the post; and he knew equally well that when the Colo- nel abandoned the trail he did not carry it in with him; and it would have been an easy matter, if General Kautz had desired to catch those Indians, to have sent Compton's scout back, with the instructions to follow the trail and punish the Indians; and if his officer disobeyed, court-martial him. Had the General done this little simple act, with ample force to back him, there would not have been a single murder perpetrated by Indians in southeastern Arizona since that time. And because I complain of this culpable negligence, the General says I want to protract the war. I begged him when in Tucson to leave one company of his Indian scouts to gopher these Indians; I told him plainly then what would be the result unless they were pursued by those friendly Indians. But he turned a deaf ear to my entreaties, and the company of scouts which were sent by him to Camp Apache, remained there in idleness up to the time they were recently moved to southeastern Arizona. And I will here state that any charge or insinuation that I have ever favored or desired troops moved into southern Arizona, for speculative or for any other purpose, is without the shadow of foundation in fact. I never have asked for anything but In- dian scouts, and have stated over and over again that troops without the as- sistance of Indian scouts were of no benefit in subduing hostile Indians.

General Kautz says, "I don't think that the removal of the Chiricahua In- dians has been satisfactory to some, for the reason that the agent had over nine hundred Indians to feed before the removal, whereas the number is now reduced to three hundred and twenty, and somebody's trade is pro- portionately reduced." If this fling hits any one, General Kautz must be the man, for he told me he thought Jeffords a fair agent. He says he thinks the removal was injudicious, and he would not act in the matter un- less I procured instructions from the Secretary of War, which compelled him to act; while I opposed and ex- posed the misconduct of the agent and finally secured his removal. I find, so far as Indian agents are con- cerned, that the difference between General Kautz and myself is this: A bad Indian agent seems to be satisfac- tory to him, while a good and success- ful agent receives his bitterest con- demnation and wrath; I have lived long enough to learn that the good or bad are not confined to any section or class of men; I have almost constantly, since I have been Governor of this Territory, been obliged to make war on bad Indian agents, but when I find an upright and honest one, I have sus- tained and will sustain him. The most corrupt administration of Indian af- fairs we have ever had in the Territory was under military rule, when the old Camp Grant agency was controlled by

Lieutenant Whitman, and the San Car- los by Major Wm. H. Brown. Under the former, speculation and speculation ran riot, and the Indians from the reservation ravaged the country, killed men and women, and returned to the reserve for rest and security. And be- cause I opposed this policy, Whitman said, as Kautz says now, that I wanted to protract the war; and the accusation was as malicious and false then, as it is now. Under the administration of Brown, the prices paid, and the expen- ses incurred were so extravagant, that I believe a large number of the ac- counts have not yet been and probably never will be paid. But Brown did not lose any money, for he lived most extravagantly and in the course of two years carried away with him about \$30,000, on a captain's pay. I have sustained and do sustain Agent Clum, for the reason that he has successfully controlled over four thousand of the worst Indians in Arizona. I have been frequently among those Indians, and have freely conversed with them. I find them generally contented and happy, and they have great confidence in and affection for their agent. I find that many of them flay commenced farming, and large savings have been made from their rations, which have been turned into live stock, now owned and highly prized by members of the several bands. I find that over two hundred able-bodied Indians from this reservation are now bearing arms in defense of the white people of this Territory. I find that a police of In- dians on the reserve maintain peace and most excellent order, without the assistance of a soldier. I find that the friendly Indians of the San Carlos are of ten fold more assistance to General Kautz and his troops than his assist- ance is or ever has been to agent Clum. I find that Agent Clum bears the universal reputation, with every man who has ever dealt with him or is familiar with his management of the reserva- tion, of being an honest man. In less than a week after I called for volun- teers from his reservation, he brought them here in person; a strange contrast between his movements and the de- partment commander's. I could only accept forty-five, but one hundred clamored to go and fight for us. And there is another very striking contrast between his action and the department commander's.—General Kautz men- tions ironically my zeal in sending for Piansiny, (one of the murderers,) after he was made a prisoner, and states that he escaped from two deputy sheriffs who had him in charge, and says: "In the recapture of this Indian I confess I took but little interest and the re- quest for scouts to hunt him was easily evaded by the fact that they were well on their way to the station." The facts of this case are as follows: I re- ceived a letter from Agent Clum, stat- ing that he held Piansiny a prisoner, ready to turn over to the civil authori- ties, and upon this information I acted promptly and sent two deputy sheriffs for him. Unfortunately he escaped, and now comes the contrast; Agent Clum learned of his escape when he arrived at the San Pedro, and after having ridden on a buckboard all night without a moments delay he hired a horse and rode with all haste a dis- tance of thirty-five miles to the Point of Mountain, on horseback, and at once put Indians on Piansiny's trail; but for want of any support, as the de- partment commander admits, he es- caped, and thus was turned loose to prey upon the settlers one of the worst savages in the Territory, and the de- partment commander very flippantly tells us how easily and successfully he evaded assisting his recapture. And therefore, according to his own con- fession he has indirectly aided this sa- vage to carry on his work of death.

The foregoing are a few of the rea- sons why I have supported Agent Clum, and the same reasons have been, undoubtedly, equally potent to cause General Kautz to oppose him with re- lentless hostility. He seems disposed to go to any extremity to bring the Indian department into disrepute. I have noticed this disposition in him ever since my first acquaintances. At first I was at a loss to determine the cause, but from his recent letter I think I have discovered the secret. He im- agines he sees stealing and speculation in everything connected with the In- dian business, and as I have never known an honest man who believes every one else dishonest, I cannot im- agine other cause than that he too sights for a share in the imaginary flesh- pots. Else why should he bend every exertion to bring an honest, successful agent into disrepute, and why should he be the last to desire the removal of a bad and corrupt agent? Surely a sol- dier should not covet the same vacan- cy of tracking Indians the arts of husbandry, a vocation they know noth- ing about. And from my experience I cannot believe the love of the poor In- dian is the sole motive prompting the desire to have the Indians transferred to the War department. While I have

## THE FAST TROTTER STALLION

## PEACOCK.

Will stand the present season  
at the Sierra Bonita Ranch,  
Arizona, commencing  
March 15th, 1877.

Terms for the Season, \$10; parties  
sending three mares will be  
charged \$100.

His get can be seen at the ranch.

DESCRIPTION:  
He is ten years old this spring, is 15½  
hands high, weighs 1100 pounds, is a light  
bay color. He is a fine style and proud,  
has a fine silver colored flowing mane and  
tail, has a large round nostril, wide be-  
tween the eyes, well cut around the throat-  
latch, with a strong, deep-sitting shoul-  
der, a round and lengthy body, round and  
smooth built, heavy quartered, low heavy  
stifle with plenty of bone and muscle,  
short between joints, is of very kind dis-  
position and no vicious habits, is a fast  
walker, a fast trotter, and bids fair to out-  
step any of his ancestors. He can show  
a 2:30 gait any day.

## PEDIGREE OF PEACOCK:

Peacock was bred by L. Sawyer's Gray  
Messenger horse Union, of San Mateo  
county, Cal. His dam was young Dinah,  
her sire was Mount, a horse of French  
descent and had a record of 2:28. His grand  
dam was old Dinah, imported from Ken-  
ucky by Joe St. Louis, Esq., and is the  
dam of many fine trotters.

Union was bred by Gray Messenger  
Stockbridge Chief, his dam was young  
Dinah, bred by A. L. Easton & Co.,  
Black Hawk horse David Hill. Her dam  
is a Thoroughbred mare and was the  
mother of a number of fine horses, and  
other well known race horses; her dam is  
by Red Bull, he by Medcock and he by Gray  
Eagle.

Stockbridge Chief was bred by St. Louis  
Champion Stockbreeder Chief. His dam,  
the celebrated Gray Messenger mare Fan-  
ny Dawson, well known as a remarkable  
troter on the Eastern turf. St. Louis  
Champion Stockbreeder Chief was bred by  
the world renowned Black Hawk, of  
Bridgeport, Addison Co., Vt.; his dam was  
bred by Sir Charles, Sir Charles by old  
barren, the sire of old American Eclipse.  
Sir Charles' dam was Plato, out of old  
Messenger, his Grand dam by old Brutus.  
Sir Charles was raised by James Cox, Esq.,